

population, yet many studies do not reflect the multi-cultural and multi-racial fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1789, which reflects a consensus of the sponsors of both the earlier House and Senate passed bills, is a good bill. It is a necessary bill—necessary to protect the welfare of our nation's children.

TRIBUTE TO HABITAT FOR HUMANITY IN SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group in Southwest Missouri that intends to turn a careless act of pollution into hope for families. Part of the American dream is buying a home for your family. Home ownership in America is at record levels. Two of three families owns or is buying their primary residence. But for many families that dream is beyond reach.

Working with Habitat for Humanity, the House of Representatives has supported in word and deed a commitment to home ownership for low-income families. Members of this body have assisted in raising funds and working on homes that are "dreams come true" for many disadvantaged families. In Southwest Missouri I have assisted in putting up the walls on four homes in what has become an annual event that my staff and I look forward to. Habitat for Humanity is a charity that has been instrumental in helping thousands of families find permanent and affordable shelter. Home ownership contributes to building strong families. It inspires a family's desire to improve and protect it's personal stake in the community as well as promotes civic participation and involvement.

More importantly today, I am pleased to announce that Habitat for Humanity of Springfield, Missouri has received a grant from the Corporation for National Community Service specifically to fund a service event on the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday this coming year. The \$7,500 grant will be used to fund the organization's kick-off of their new program "Aluminum Cans Build Habitat Houses." On Martin Luther King Jr. Day 2002, hundreds of youth will be working throughout my district picking up and recycling aluminum cans. The money raised from collecting the cans will be used to build Habitat houses and also to provide a scholarship for a high school student in our district.

I commend my local chapter for its continued involvement in Southwest Missouri and its proactive efforts to engage young people in public service. Those of us who have been privileged enough to help on Habitat projects have seen the unity that this organization can bring to our communities. Few things are more inspiring than witnessing people from vastly different backgrounds and ethnic heritages working together to help a family achieve their dream.

It is fitting that this grant, given in honor of Martin Luther King Jr., be used for a project that unifies. I can think of no better way to honor the legacy of a man who sought to sweep away the barriers that kept all Americans from pursuing the American dream.

REMEMBERING MARSHA HANLEY

HON. BRIAN D. KERNS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. KERNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a great Hoosier, a great American—Marsha Hanley. Marsha wore many hats during her lifetime—wife, mother, grandmother, volunteer, community leader, and an advocate for homeless children.

On this day, Marsha Hanley was laid to rest by her husband, Harold, children, family, and friends after leaving our world this past Sunday. The manner in which she led her life—her kindness, her love of country, her devotion to her family—serves as an example for others to follow.

A life-long Republican, Marsha cared deeply about her community and country. She followed the issues closely with great interest and was not afraid to express her opinion.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have been home in Indiana to pay my respects, but as you know—and as I am sure she would understand—we have important legislation before us in Congress on this day. While my heart is with Marsha and her loved ones in Indiana, my duties keep me in our nation's Capitol.

We are all richer for having known Marsha, and the lives of so many others have been enriched because of her good work. While we will miss her, we take comfort in the knowledge that she is now in a better place and with our Father in heaven.

God bless you Marsha Hanley.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY DANIELS ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize one of my constituents, Mary Daniels of Cranston, as she begins her retirement at the impressive age of eighty-four.

On Friday, December 7, Mary completed her final day of work at Leviton, an electrical equipment manufacturer that is one of the largest employers in Rhode Island. For thirty-seven years, Mary served as a dedicated and diligent worker, completing any task that was put before her. She will be remembered by her coworkers for her kindness to her friends and family, her impressive work ethic, and her strong character.

After many years of working to support her family, Mary may now take full advantage of her retirement. I am certain that she will enjoy these golden years, as her strong spirit will keep her active. Her four children and eight grandchildren are also certain to benefit now that she has more time to prepare family meals and her famous lemon meringue pie.

I encourage Mary to take full advantage of her retirement years, to spend more time with her loved ones, and to pursue all of her dreams. I now ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this impressive woman on her notable achievement.

H.R. 3178, WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that "H.R. 3178, Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act" and the Development of Anti-Terrorism Tools for Water Infrastructure was brought to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the nation's water supply and water quality infrastructure have long been recognized as being potentially vulnerable to terrorist attacks of various types, including physical disruption, bioterrorism/chemical contamination, and cyber attack. Interest in such problems has increased since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Damage or destruction to these systems by terrorist attack could disrupt the delivery of vital human services, threatening public health and the environment, or possibly causing loss of life.

Water infrastructure systems include surface and ground water sources of untreated water for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and consumer needs; dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pipes that contain and transport raw water; treatment facilities that remove contaminants; finished water reservoirs; systems that distribute water to users; and wastewater collection and treatment facilities. Across the country, these systems comprise more than 75,000 dams and reservoirs, thousands of miles of pipes and aqueducts, 168,000 public drinking water facilities, and about 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. Ownership and management are both public and private; the federal government has responsibility for hundreds of dams and diversion structures, but the vast majority of the nation's water infrastructure is either privately owned or owned by non-federal units of government.

Mr. Speaker, the federal government has built hundreds of water projects over the years, primarily dams and reservoirs for irrigation development and flood control, with municipal and industrial water use as an incidental, self-financed, project purpose. Because of the size and scope of many of these facilities, they are critically entwined with the nation's overall water supply, transportation, and electricity infrastructure. Threats resulting in physical destruction to any of these systems could include disruption of operating or distribution system components, power or telecommunications systems, electronic control systems, and actual damage to reservoirs and pumping stations. A loss of flow and pressure would cause problems for water customers and also would drastically hinder firefighting efforts. Bioterrorism or chemical threats could deliver massive contamination by small amounts of microbiological agents or toxic chemicals and could endanger the public health of thousands.

Water supply was one of eight critical infrastructure systems identified in President Clinton's 1998 Presidential Decision Directive as part of a coordinated national effort to achieve

the capability to protect the nation's critical infrastructure from intentional acts that would diminish them.

Mr. Speaker, since September 11, the nation's drinking water utilities have been on a heightened state of alert to protect against the potential disruption of water service and biological and chemical contamination of drinking water supplies. Fortunately, before September 11, the water supply community was already at work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal agencies to develop methods and tools to protect water system facilities and consumers. Several drinking water organizations and EPA are currently sponsoring various research and development projects addressing water system security issues. These projects include tools for assessing vulnerabilities, preparations for response and recovery in the event of an attack, understanding the impact of potential biological and chemical agents, and training of water system personnel on security issues.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Science Committee for supporting my amendment on H.R. 3178. The amendment I offered, which was passed in the Committee is to ensure that the grants awarded under this bill are made to meet the needs of water supply systems of various sizes and are provided to geographically, socially and economically diverse recipients.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is critical in protecting one of our nation's most precious resources—the water supply. As indicated, protecting our water supply is important to the future of this nation and ensuring that our children are protected from any terrorist act. H.R. 3178, I believe has the greatest potential to ensure the safety of our water systems.

AMERICAN YOUTH

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the best aspects of our job is the ability to call to the attention of our colleagues, examples of the leadership, maturity, patriotism and values of our American youth. I have inserted in the RECORD a speech from the June 2001 eighth grade graduation address of Michael Robert Glennon. He was the President of the Student Council at Sheridan School in Washington, DC.

Michael is currently a ninth grader at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut.

Parents, Grandparents, Faculty, Students, Special Guests, and Classmates, welcome and thank you for sharing our special day. I am honored to be here representing my fellow graduates to discuss the Sheridan experience and everything that the Sheridan community has meant to us.

First, however, we must be thankful for the love, efforts, and wisdom of our parents who have made possible the privilege of a Sheridan education. Thank you parents.

What do we mean by the Sheridan experience? Sheridan can not be defined simply by what happens on the sports field or in the classroom. It is after school, during recess, and during lunch, when students and teachers interact on a more personal level. That is what makes Sheridan so unique and contrib-

utes to each and every one of our Sheridan experiences.

Community service for those less fortunate than ourselves; the appreciation of nature at the mountain campus that has made us all better stewards of our environment; both of these are hallmarks of the Sheridan experience.

No graduate will soon forget the times we've had or the things we've learned. But more importantly, we won't forget each other. The friendships we have made will stick with us the rest of our lives. It is very rare that you get to have such a close relationship with your fellow classmates at school. Although sometimes it is frustrating to have such a small class and small school, in the end it is uniquely Sheridan because your classmates and school are always there for you in any situation. All of us, including me, can remember when Sheridan was there to support us, to share our joy, or lessen our sorrow. If there is one thing we all take away from Sheridan it is the friendships we have made.

On behalf of my entire class and the entire student body, I would like to thank the faculty and the wonderful staff. All of you have helped us in ways you can not imagine. Thank you especially to all of the teachers who have taught us over the years. Mrs. Lytle in kindergarten, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Curtis in second grade. Mrs. Goldstein in third and fifth grade. Mrs. Pelton, Mrs. Arcuri, Ms. Provonsil, Mr. Walton, Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Kotler, Mrs. Haggerty, Senorita Fabiola, Mrs. Garcia deMendoza, Mrs. Sacher and Madame. Of course, a special thanks to Ms. Brown and Mr. Helfand for helping us through this year and the high school admissions process. Mr. Plummer, thank you for being a great principal, always smiling, and always having candy.

In conclusion, earlier I mentioned the privilege of a Sheridan education.

However, this privilege demands responsibility from all of us here today. A responsibility to be a friend, a responsibility to help others, and a responsibility to respect our environment.

But most importantly, a responsibility to honor the values and education we were privileged to receive. The Sheridan experience has shaped our lives.

Thank you parents, thank you teachers, thank you classmates, thank you Sheridan.

ON THE DECISION OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY SPENCER ABRAHAM TO PERMANENTLY CLOSE THE FAST FLUX TEST FACILITY ON THE HANFORD NUCLEAR RESERVATION NEAR RICHLAND, WA

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Secretary Abraham's decision to permanently close the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) located on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation near Richland, Washington.

The FFTF is a 400-megawatt sodium cooled nuclear reactor that operated from 1982 to 1992 to test advanced fuels and materials in support of the national Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor Program. In 1992, this use was terminated. The FFTF then became a facility without a mission. When efforts to identify a long-term mission for the FFTF were un-

successful, the Department of Energy moved the plant into a standby shutdown.

For nearly ten years, this standby mode cost the American taxpayers \$32 million per year, even though there was no functional purpose for maintaining this standby status. I have twice introduced legislation to permanently close this environmentally risky, fiscally wasteful, and technologically unnecessary facility.

Mr. Speaker, nuclear contamination from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation has long threatened the Columbia River and the hundreds of thousands of Oregonians living downstream. The millions of dollars previously spent keeping the FFTF on standby can finally be used to perform the clean up that is essential to ensure environmental safety and clean drinking water for Oregonians.

The Department of Energy has taken an important step today to remedy the environmental problems caused by the Hanford facility. I look forward to working with Secretary Abraham in the coming months and years to ensure that Hanford will no longer pose a health threat to those living in the Columbia River region.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THOMAS MOORE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Thomas Moore of Grand Junction, Colorado and thank him for his service to this country. Thomas began his service to our nation as a sailor, joining the Navy at a young age to travel and experience the world. Early in his service, Thomas participated in a moment that would change the world and bring this nation into war. The moment was Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Thomas was assigned to the battleship USS *Maryland* on that December morning. He was serving as a hospital apprentice, learning the skills to assist surgeons in operating procedures. As his ship, along with other ships, were bombed and torpedoed in the harbor, Thomas was thrust into a position to save men's lives. He spent the next several days assisting the wounded with their battle injuries and doing what he could to ease the shock and pain of U.S. sailors.

As a result of the attack that day, twelve U.S. ships were sunk, beached, or destroyed by Japanese action. The U.S. armed forces suffered heavy casualties losing 2,400 men to enemy action and 1,100 casualties as a result of enemy fire. This nation was given no choice but to declare war on Japan and thus enter World War II. Thomas, like many other servicemen and women, would know the horrors of war for the next four years.

Mr. Speaker, as we remember the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor let us also remember the recent victims of our nation's quest for freedom. The attacks on this country September 11 again have plunged us into war. As we fight to redeem our fallen friends let us also pay tribute to the soldiers throughout our nation's history who gave their lives to protect our way of life. It's dedicated men like Thomas